PUBLISHED DAILY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE

MONDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1841.

Vol. LIII. Price 13 Rupees Per Quarter —52 Rupees Per Annum ;—or, if paid in Advance, 48 Rupees Per Annum. New Series No. 95

PUBLIC NOTICE.

FROM and after the 1st July 1841, the BOMBAY GAZETTE will be published daily (Sundays excepted) without any additional charge to Subscribers.

Bombay, July 1, 1841.

TO ADVERTIZERS.

IN future persons requiring ADVERTISEMENTS to be published in THIS JOURNAL will please to SEND them to this Office before 6 P. M and endorsed with the number of times they are to be inserted.

CONTRACTS may be made by applying to the PRINTER.

Bombay, August, 1841.

SUBSCRIBERS AND ADVERTIZERS.

Indebted to the Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette and Bombay Sporting Magazine are requested to make an early payment of their arrears.

Reduced rate of Charges for Advertizements in the Bombay Daily Gazette.

IN THE EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

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Ready Money will be required and no Discount will be allowed.

Gazette Office, Augt. 30th 1841.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Summary, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Summary to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Two-pence.

To the Subscribers of the *Gazette*. included in the charge
To Non-Subscribers.....1 Rupee per Copy.
To Subscribers in England.....1£ 1s. *in advance*.

Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Press, Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE Public in general is hereby informed that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS, will be executed at this Office, at the following prices.

Lady's Visiting Cards, Enamelled, per pack..... Rs. 2
Printing .....Ditto ..... Ditto..... .... „ 3
Gentlemen's.....Ditto..... Ditto..... „ 1½
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Invitation Cards, Engraving &c, on the most reasonable terms.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions... .....Rs. 2

Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Reirement..... Rs. 1

Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I..... .....Rs. 2

NOTICE.

THE Public is hereby informed, that the BOMBAY GAZETTE PRESS has been removed from the late Premises No. 5, Forbes Street, and is now occupying the Premises in Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House, opposite the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Exchange Rooms, where all communications to the Editor will be received.—Bombay, 5th April 1841.

FOR LONDON.

FOR LONDON.—The Fine Ship "*Repulse*" 1424 Tons, G. READE, Commander, will sail positively on the 1st November: has several excellent Cabins disengaged. For Freight or Passage apply to FORBES AND Co.

TO MESSES AND FAMILIES AT OUT-STATIONS.

MESSRS. ALLEN AND Co. beg to announce, that they are prepared to meet all orders from Outstations, for every description of article they may be favored with instructions to supply.

Their CHARGES will be 5 (five) per cent. (*Commission*), superadded to the Market prices of the articles supplied, which will, in all cases, be WARRANTED of the quality, and description ordered.

TERMS.—*Cash*, or a reference for payment, after two months, at Bombay.

Apollo Street 18*th October* 1841.

MRS. ADDISON'S WORK.

To the Gentry, Civil & Military of the Hon. East India Company's Bombay Establishment.

GENTLEMEN,

I trust the circumstances I am about to name will plead in extenuation for the request this letter conveys. I was induced to publish a work with the intention of obtaining if possible, as many subcribers as would enable us to emigrate to upper Canada, and those who have honoured me with their Patronage I beg to offer them the expressions of my best acknowledgements, though I regret to add we shall never derive any benefit from it, the Publisher having become insolvent, and consequently the whole of the subscriptions become the Property of the assignees. Being thus circumstanced, I know of no other resource to relieve us from our great distress than making a final appeal to the generosity and sympathy of the Civil, Naval, & Military Gentry of the Hon'ble East India Company's Service on the three Presidencies, in the hopes they will aid us in escaping from privations no longer supportable, and which can easily be imagined, when I state that after deducting 45 £ for a ready—furnished house, for we were compelled from necessity to dispose of our furniture, we possess but 83 £ to subsist twelve persons upon, and to purchase clothes with, and this includes 10 £ derived by a Pension from the Corporation Office to Captain Addison's Sister, as being the Orphan Daughter of a Clergyman, and who has been supported by her Brother for the last seven years. Could I have brought out another work, I should have preferred doing so; but neither my health nor spirits will permit me. It is painful, I can assure you, to make such an appeal, but I have preferred this humiliation to seeing my children starve, which would have been the case had we not received some assistance from a few Gentlemen of the India Service, and a timely loan from Messrs. Grindlay & Co., to all of whom I shall ever feel grateful. I therefore most respectfully, but reluctantly solicit subscriptions from the charitable and humane of the service my husband had the honor to belong, to enable us to accomplish our long-desired object, which would place us in a state of comparative affluence from that of the greatest misery. Those who may be so kind as to subscribe I beg they will have the goodness to remit their subscriptions to Messrs. Leckie, & Co.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
LOUISA ADDISON.

Jersey, August 23d. 1841.

UNION BANK of AUSTRALIA.—London office 38, Old Broad Street.

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The Directors of this Bank grant Letters of Credit which are not transferable, or Bills at Thirty Days' sight, on their Branches at.

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And also negotiate approved Bills on the Colonies, at thirty, sixty, and ninety days sight, the terms for which may be obtained at their office. Bills at Thirty Days sight, and Letters of Credit on New Zealand, at par.

Bills on the Australian Colonies transmitted for collection at the usual charge.

By Order of the Board.
SAMUEL JACKSON, Secretary.

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

8. Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London.

HONORARY PRESIDENTS.

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This Company, established by Act of Parliament affords the most perfect security, from an ample capital, and only requires, when an insurance is for the whole period of life, one half of the very moderate premiums to be paid for the first five years after the date of the policy; the other half may remain, subject to the payment of interests, 5 per cent. annually to be deducted at death, or may be previously paid off at convenience.

It obviously becomes easy for a person of very moderate income to secure, by this arrangement, a provision for his family; and should he at any time, after effecting the insurance, succeed to or acquire a fortune, he may relinquish his policy, having only paid one half the premiums for the first five years, instead of the whole, as in all other Companies.

Thus a man of 25 years old may by an annual payment of 28l. 16s. 3d, for the first five years and afterwards the full premium; 57l. 12s. 6d. yearly, secure to his widow and children at his death, payment of no less than 3,000l., subject only to the deduction of 1841. 1. 3d., being the amount of premium unpaid.

This Company holds out in various other respects great inducements to the public. When such facilities are afforded, it is clearly a moral duty in every parent who is not possessed of a fortune, but of an income, however moderate, to insure his life for a sum which may yield a comfortable provision or his family.

Age 25	Without Profits 1 18 5	With Profits £2 2 11 £	cent.
30	2 3 10	2 8 2	do.
40	2 19 1	3 3 4	do.
50	4 9 8	4 14 5	do.
60	6 15 3	6 17 9	do.

Older ages may be Insured, and the half credit for five years is found particularly convenient on such Insurance. Annuities are granted on very liberal terms.

For the convenience of parties residing in the City they may make their appearance and pass the medical examination before the Agent, Edward Frederick Lecky Esq, 4. Scots yard, Bush lane, Cannon Street, and J. F.Goude Esq., Surgeon, 9, Old Jewry.

Every information will be afforded on application to the Resident Director, Edward Boyd, Esq., No, 8, Waterloo place. Proposals may be accepted on Wednesday at three o'clock, and any other days at half past two o'clock, when Frederick Hole Thomson, Esq., the Company's Surgeon, is in attendance to give despatch to the business.

PATRICK MACINTYRE, Secretary.

ROYAL NAVAL, MILITARY, EAST INDIA and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 13, Waterloo-place, and 24, Finch lane, Cornhill, London,

PATRONESS.

Her, Most Gracious Majesty THE QUEEN

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ACTUARY.

John Finlaison, Esq., the Government Calculator.

THIS SOCIETY OFFERS, TOGETHER WITH THE USUAL ADVANTAGES, THE FOLLOWING :—

1. Assurances ganted upon the lives of persons in every station in life, and for every part of the world from 2.20l. to 5,000l.

2. Premiums calculated for non-participation as well as participation of profits.

3. Persons assured, by paying a slight increase upon the ordinary rate (see Table V. of the Prospectus may themselves receive the amount assured before attaining that age, it will be paid to their representatives.

4. Fraud only to vitiate a policy.
5. No additional expense but the stamp.
6. Officers serving in the Royal Navy assured on particularly favourable terms.
7 Rates of premium constructed upon sound principles with reference to every British colony.
8. No arbitrary imposition of extra premium.
9. Persons assured in this office may change from one degree of risk to another without forfeiting their policies
10. Officers and others assured at the Indian rate on returning to this country, are required to pay a hom premium only.
11. Annuities provided to the widows of officers and others upon advantageous terms.
12. Immediate annuities granted upon liberal term
13. Assurances in favour of children, after the death of both parents, provided by an extremely low scale premiums.
14. A dividend of 4l. per cent has been and continues to be paid upon the Shareholders' deposits.
15. Board days every Thursday, at one o'clock; and every facility afforded for effecting assurances on other days of business.

WILLIAM DANIELL WATSON, Secretary.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON JUNIOR SCHOOL.

Session 1841-42.

Under the Government of the Council of the College.

HEAD MASTERS.

THOMAS H. KEY, A. M. Professor of Latin in the College.
HENRY MALDEN, A. M. Professor of Greek in the College.

The SCHOOL was opened on Thursday, the 23rd of September. The Session is divided into three terms—viz from the 23rd of September to Christmas, from Christmas to Easter, and from Easter to the 4th of August.

The yearly payment for each Pubpil is 15l. of which 5l. are paid in advance each term. The hours of attendance are from a quarter past nine to three quarters past three. The afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday are devoted exclusively to Drawing.

The subjects taught (without extra charge) are Reading, Writing, the Properties of the most Familiar Objects, Natural and Artificial; the English, Latin, Greek, French, and German Languages; Ancient and Modern History; Geography, both Physical and Political; Arithmetic and Bookkeeping; the Elements of Mathematics and of Natural Philosophy; and Drawing.

Any Pupil may omit Greek, or Latin and Greek, and devote his whole attention to the other branches of education.

There is a General Examination of the Pupils at the end of each Session, and the Prizes are then given.

The discipline of the School is maintained without corporal punishment.

A monthly report of the conduct of each Pupil is sent to his Parent or Guardian.

Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the College.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

The Lectures in the Classes of the Faculty of Medicine commence on the 1st of October; those of the Faculty of Arts on the 15th of October.

Several of the Masters receive Boarders.

ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

34, Bridge street, Blackfriars, London. Established 1823.

Empowered by Act of Parliament, 3 William IV.

Lower Rates of Premium than those at any other Office that entitle the Assured to participate in the Profits, as follows :—

ANNUAL PREMIUM PER CENT.

Age 15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
£1 10 8	1 14 7	1 19 0	2 4 3	2 10 11	2 19 9	3 11 9	4 8 0

The Bonus declared in 1834 amounted upon an average to 16l. per cent. on the Premiums then paid; and in 1839 a further Bonus was awarded, amounting, on the average, to 31l. per cent. on the Premiums paid during the preceding five years.

Bonuses may be applied to the increase of the sum assured, to reduction of premiums for life, or for a term of years.

Policies on the lives of persons dying by suicide, duelling, or by the hands of justice, or not void as respects the interests of parties to whom they may have been legally assigned.

Assurances may be effected on any and every day, and instructions forwarded to parties resident in the country on application.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CAMPBELL JAMES DOWNER, Secretary.

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA

Incorporated by Royal Charter—1835

2, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON

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Charles Barry Baldwin, Esq. M. P. | Sir A. Pellet Green, R. N.
Edward Barnard, Esq. | Samuel E Magan, Esq.
John S. Brownrigg, Esq. M. P. | Charles Morris, Esq.
William Brown, Esq. | Richard Norman, Esq.
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BANKERS—Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smiths
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Farrer and Co. 66, Lincoln's Inn-fields.
SECRETARY—William Milliken, Esq.

The Court of Directors hereby give notice that they grant Letters of Credit and bills at thirty days' sight on their undermentioned branches in Australasia, viz. Sydney, Bathurst, Maitland, Hobart Town, Launceston, Melbourne, Adelaide, and Perth, at par.

Applications to be made either at their office, No 2, Moorgate-street; or at their bankers, Messrs. Smith Payne, and Smiths.

By order of the Court.
WILLIAM MILLIKEN, Secretary.

Bombay, 30th August 1841

Published Monthly,

THE COLONIAL MAGAZINE AND Commercial Maritime Journal OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

EDITED BY

R. MONTGOMERY MARTIN, ESQ

AUTHOR OF THE "HISTORY OF THE BRITISH COLONIES," &c.

England possessed of Colonies in every part of the globe, has no Magazine, devoted to their peculiar and nationally momentous interests.

Relying therefore, on the obvious want of such a work, on the high reputation of its Editor and his personal acquaintance with our colonies, the Proprietors look with confidence for the support of every individual who reflects on the intimate connection between colonial legislation and the prosperity of manufactures and commerce in Great Britain and Ireland. Published for the Proprietors, by Fisher, Son and Co. Newgate-street. London; to whom communications for the Editor (post paid) are to be anddressed.

John Comming, Dublin. White and Co. and J. Johnstone, Edinburgh.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

Shipping Intelligence.

Yesterday's Semaphore announced the arrival of the *Malcolm*, Bell, from London 12th May.

This day's Semaphore announces the arrival of the *Georgia*, Mitchell, from Newcastle 24th March; the steamer *Ganges* from Rangoon 25th and Moulmein 29th Sept.; the *Jessey*, Auld, from Penang 12th Sept., and the *Col. Burney*, Crisp, from Rangoon 13th Sept.—*Englishman, Oct. 5.*

Death of Dr. Keele of the Robarts.

We regret to announce the untimely death of Dr. Keele, late Surgeon of the *Robarts*. In returning on board ship on Sunday night, about ten o'clock, and in endeavouring to make a passage to his dinghy through the number of boats which crowded the bank of the river, he must have missed his footing and fallen. The chief officer of the *Robarts*, who accompanied him immediately rushed to his assistance and remained so long in the water with the hope of rescuing his friend from a watery grave, that it was with difficnlty he himself was saved from a similar fate, having been taken out in a state of insensibility.

Dr. Keele had made several voyages to Calcutta and leaves a number of friends to regret his loss. His body has not yet been found.—*Ibid.*

A quick movement.

We understand that H. M. S. *Calliope* is under orders to proceed to Moulmein on Saturday next. We are glad to see this, for although we cannot help thinking that all Tharawaddie's minacious promises, real or reported, will end in nothing more than vapour, it is just as well to be prepared, in case he *should* be fool enough to make a demonstration.

Since writing the above, we have been informed, that two more steamers are to be shortly despatched—that the 50th Regiment is to embark for Moulmein, as soon as possible, and that the 62nd is ordered down from Hazareebaugh. This looks like earnest.—*Hurkaru, Oct. 5.*

Serious Affray.

An affray occurred last Sunday evening in Bow Bazar, between a party of English and French sailors. The English tars who still it would appear retain their national antipathy towards the French, singular to relate repaired to a liquor shop about the same time with the French seamen. The English approached the bar, and were determined to be helped first; the French thought they were entitled to the right of precedence; whereupon they got into an altercation or rather high words, but neither of the party understood what the other said. One of the English Jacks said d—n the par lez vous, let us settle their business for them. A fight soon ensued, when the French though superior in number, were soon routed, and sounded a retreat calling out *nons sout dans faute.*—*Star, Oct. 5.*

Reform the Post Office.

As it is plain that another year must roll over our heads before we of Calcutta can be rendered perfectly independent (even if we ever are) of Bombay as a port of receipt for our letters from England, it is, we conceive, by no means supererogatory to urge and re-urge upon the Government the very great importance of an amendment of the present detestable system of carrying the dawk between the two presidencies. Every mail now presents us with some new disaster—some fresh and disgusting evidence of our utter helplessness; and we may reasonably expect that vexations and injuries will multiply each successive month, so long as the letters continue to encrease in number and the Government to refuse to augment the dawk establishment at the two presidencies and encrease the number of runners along the whole line.

When Lord Wm. Bentinck found any part of our huge establishments and complicated systems working unsatisfactorily, he immediately appointed a Committee or Commission of intelligent men to probe the existing evils and suggest adequate remedies. The Finances of the country, the Laws, the Customs and Duties, the Post Office, the Artillery, the question of Life Insurance, all were brought under review by such bodies of competent individuals, and it is not too much to say that many important reforms were the result of their investigations. Now we would humble suggest, that if Lord Auckland were to walk in the footsteps of his predecessor in this particular, he would take the most effectual means of eradicating a monstrous evil and would close his career covered with the thankful, ness and approbation of the whole of the British community on this side of India. We have already suggested that the Post Master General should be sent upon a tour of inspection; but the more consideration we give to the matter the more satisfied are we that it would be better if he were associa ted in his enquiries by some mercantile and other men (Captain Kittoe, for example, amongst the non-mercantile—for he is well acquainted with the statistics of a great part of the line) in the enquiries that have unfortunately become necessary. Lord Auckland need not be under apprehensions on the score of expence. We venture to assure his Lordship as the result of many enquiries among a large circle of mercantile friends, that a subscription will most readily be raised to indemnify the Government for the cost of improvements, provided that a guarantee be given that the mail shall positively be accelerated two or three days; or, if preferred, a permanent augmentation of the postage will be assented to without a murmur. Something at any rate must be done in some form or other, if Lord Auckland does not wish to leave behind him feelings of resentment at the neglect of the most important interests of which his adminstration has latterly been guilty.—Englishman, Oct. 4.

Ceylon.

Reform the Post Office.

Presuming that the improvement of the Post Office is now engaging the attention of Government, we take the liberty to remind them the General Post Offices of India are required by an Act of the Governor General in Council, to remain open until a quarter to 7 P. M. all letters after 6 paying a small fine.

Why should not the Ceylon Public enjoy the same advantage?—Observer, Sept. 27.

Administration of Justice in Ceylon

Whilst Government are sleeping over the affairs of the Council or using the legislative Council as a whip-beggar, the face of the entire community in the Interior is changing—an entirely new population is pouring into it, and is left without a single provision being made for the prevention or punishment of crime, or the administration of Civil justice between man and man. As if in mockery an Ordinance is passed for the regulation of Masters and their servants, but for all the good this will effect for the great mass of planters and their labourers scattered through the country, it might as well be a strict prohibition against wild elephants destroying Coffee bushes. Of what use are laws if there are not persons to enforce them, and in this condition is the entire Central province unless for a few miles near the few stations scattered through it.—Secure therefore against punishment, the Coolies especially, do just as they please. Every post brings intelligence of the desertion of whole gangs of men to whom advances have been made by their employers, whilst robberies are of daily occurrence. Indeed so very unsafe is traveling now considered that a single coolie is afraid to carry a load even from Columbo to Kandy lest it should be taken from him. Parties are unwilling to have it known that they have suffered in this way, or we could easily name several who have lately been plundered. We had hoped that the New charter, which is to do such wonders for the Island, would have supplied Government with an idea how some remedy could be applied; but as yet it seems to have had only a soporific effect upon them. But even though it is intended to afford the necessary authority it would be of little use in the present exigency, as it is said that this New Charter, after having been dreamt over in Ceylon, has to be sent back to England for final approval before coming into effect here. Two or three years more therefore will probably elapse before this Panacea is brought into peration. But we would in sober sadness ask Government if in the mean time they intend allowing matters to progress, at the present rate in the Interior, without an attempt to arrest the rapidly increasing state of anarchy in which the greater portion of that most valuable part of the Colony is being involved? Is it not possible to appoint the most steady and intelligent gentleman on some estate in each district a Stependiary Magistrate or Police Officer? Indeed we have no doubt but that for their own sakes they would perform the duties gratuitously if they were only provided with a few peons each. We know that some of our legal friends will reply that this is impracticable under the present Charter, but we also must be permitted to hold a legal opinion on the subject. At all events no person can doubt the expediency of some such measure, and if Government find a way of taxing the public for justice by means of stamps tho' not authorised by the Charter, they might in some way provide the Interior with justice. But even supposing that no judicial or magisterial functions can be performed by any authority unless by a District Court, what is to prevent the appointment of persons, such as we have suggested, to be judges of small surrounding districts. The Charter does not mention into what number of Districts the Island shall be devided, nor how many Judges shall act in each Court or District—nor yet whether one Judge shall not take the civil business and another the criminal.—Ibid.

GENERAL ORDERS.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th October 1841.

No. 124 of 1841.—1st Hospital Assistant J. Morris is promoted to the rank of Acting Assistant Apothecary.

No. 123 of 1841.—The following promotions and adjustment of rank are made.

Mr. H. B. Selby, Midshipman, to be Lieutenant, vice Wybard struck off the List, 16th April 1840.

Mr. W. Balfour, Midshipman, to be Lieutenant, vice Offer deceased, 22nd August 1840.

Mr. C. H. Berthon, Midshipman, to be Lieutenant, Vice Lynch deceated, 27th November 1840.

Mr. G. W. Woolaston, Midshipman, to be Lieutenant, vice Porter promoted, consequent on Captain Moresby's retirement, 1st April 1841.

Bombay Castle, 8th October 1841.

No. 126 of 1841.—The following Volunteers for the Indian Navy, arrived from England on the 2nd Instant, per Ship "Reliance."

Mr. Edward Gryffith Peacock, } Mr. Horatis Hill Garrett.

Ny. 127 of 1841.—The following arrangements are santioned.

Assistant Apothecary Emanual Carvalho to be relieved from the Euphrates Flotilla, by Assistant Apothecary J. Anderson, and transferred to the Military branch of the Service.

First Hospital Assistant William Kelroy to be placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, and first Hospital Assistant Francis de Souza to be transferred from the Indian Navy to the Military Department.

Second Hospital Assistant Miguel de Mello, of the 18th Regiment N. 1. to be promoted to First Hospital Assistant and attached to the Indian Navy.

No. 128 of 1841.—Mr. Purser J. Smith is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, for the benefit, of his health.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut.-Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

Domestic Occurences.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

At Ahmedabad, by the revd. S. F. Pemberton. J. J. Cunningham, esq., staff surgeon N. D. A, to Helen Bird, widow of the late surgeon J. Butchart, Bombay army.

At Poona, on the 4th October, at St Mary's church, mr. H. Cleverly, adjutant general's department, to miss Anne Margaret Waddington.

BIRTHS.

At Karrack, on the 14th September, the lady of captain Lechmere, artillery, of a son.

At Poona, on the 12th October, mrs. G. B. Smith, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

At Karrack, on Thursday the 19th August, most sincerely regretted by all his friends and acquaintances, dr. Andrew Weatherhead, civil surgeon to the residency in the Persiah Gulf, aged 36 years.

At Poona, on Thursday the 7th October, of child birth, Maria Catherine. the beloved wife of mr. James Aikin, pensioned assistant surveyor, aged 32 years, deeply and sincerely regretted.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.

At calcutta, on Saturday the 25th September, at the Dhurramtollah catholic church, by the reverend Joan Correia, mr. Peter Alexander, assistant to the Assam Tea company, to miss Matilda George.

At calcutta, on the 29th September, at the Scotch Kirk, by the reverend dr. Charles, J. W. Urquhart, esq., accountant Agra Bank, to Christina, daughter of the late reverend D. Inglish. Manse of Lochie, Scotland.

At Dinapore, on the 25th September, by the reverend R. Etesone. lieutenant C. S. Edmunds, 70th regiment native infantry, to Eliza Anne, second daughter of the late captain Thomas Ward. of the Bengal army.

At Allahabad, on the 24th August, mr. S. E. Mumford, of Humeerpoor, to miss Elizabeth Ormond, of Allahabad.

BIRTH.

At Macao, on the 23d August, the lady of Crawford Keer, esq, of a daughter

DEATHS.

At Bishop's college, on the 27th September, Joseph Thomas Venkaty, steward of the college, ged about 32 years.

At calcutta, on the 27th September, mr. W. A. Bowers, aged 27 years and 5 months.

At china, at his residence, the British Hotel, on Sunday the 11th July, mr. James Hooker of the firm of messrs. Hooker and Lane, proprietors of the British Hotel, &c., in his 42d years, much lamented by his numerous friends.

At calcutta, on the 25th August, mrs. Sarah Williamson Heming, relict of the late lieutenant Homing, R. N., whose loss is deplored by an affectionate son, and dearly attached friends.

At calcutta, on the 29th September, mrs. Sarah Smitherst, aged 42 years and 2 days, leaving an aged mother and three orphans to bemoan their loss.

At Allahabad, on the 15th September, after a few days illness, Mary, the beloved wife of W. Johnson, esq, much lamented by all who knew her.

At Allahabad, on the 16th September, Harriott Theresa, the infant daughter of mr. J. H. Penn, aged 10 months and 3 days.

At Lucknow, on the 19th September, Charles Magness, son of mr. and mrs. Charles Campagnoe, aged 2 years, 10 months, and 22 days.

At Delhi, on the 9th September, mr. William Staines, senior, deeply and sincerely lamented, aged 59 years and 4 months.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.

At Vellore, on the 29th Sept., by the rev. J. Morant. A. M., captain B. W. Cumberlege, 7th light cavalry, to Henrietta, third daughter of the late D. Macnab, esq., Daichully, N. B.

BIRTH,

At Hussingabad, on the 16th September, the lady of captain Holloway, adjutant 42d regiment native infantry, of a son.

DEATHS.

In the Madras Roads, on board the *Hindostan*, on the 25th Sept., Frederick Stephens, infant son of lieut. col. Mathias, aged nearly 17 months.

At St. Thomas's Mount, on the 27th Sept., six days after giving birth to a son, the beloved wife of Gunner William Rose, of the artillery, and eldest daughter of pensioned serjeant Goldsmith, aged 18 years 7 months and 20 days.

CEYLON.

BIRTH.

At colpetty, colombo, on the 23d September, the lady of C. Temple, esq., deputy queen's advocate, of a son.

DATES OF THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

ADEN	Oct	2	CHINA	Aug.	24
AGRA	Oct.	7	DELHI	Oct.	6
ALEXANDRIA	Sept.	18	FRANCE	Sept.	8
AUSTRALIA	Augt.	5	HERAT	,,	11
Adelaide	June	29	LAHORE	Aug.	30
Sydney	July	29	LONDON	Sept.	9
Port Phillip	Augt.	5	MADRAS	Oct.	7
BURMAH.			MANILLA	July	12
Moulmein	Sept.	22	MAURITIUS	Aug.	5
Rangoon	Aug.	8	NEPAUL	Sept.	20
CABOOL	Sept	23	PENANG	Aug.	27
CAIRO	Sept.	14	PERSIAN GULPH	Sept.	4
CALCUTTA	Oct.	4	QUETTA	Sept.	11
CANDAHAR	,,	6	SCINDE	,,	28
CEYLON	Oct.	5	SINGAPORE	Sept.	18

"Measures, not Men."

THE GAZETTE.

Monday, October 18, 1841.

We have received Calcutta papers to the 6th instant, Madras to the 9th and Ceylon to the 3rd instant.

On Friday evening last about 9 P. M. the land wind which had from sunset been gradually increasing, blew rather a smart Gale from the South East, attended by very vivid flashes of sheet lightning and a few strong showers—Several Botellas and other native craft, principally laden with cotton went down, we hear, outside the harbour, but this a nautical friend informs us is by no means surprising, as the only wonder is that with their heavy canvass and the large piles of cotton heaped upon their decks, the only wonder is that when suddenly taken aback by a squall, so many of them escape.

We regret to add we have since heard that three men were drowned.

A correspondent complains that in consequence of the neglected state of the lamps at Church Gate, his horse had well nigh taken a walk into the Fort ditch; the night being so dark and the lamps at the Fort Gate being out it was impossible to see his way distinctly. We have made frequent complaints about the time of the new moon, when the circar light hides its head; but the contractor for the lamps cares but little for our chabooking.

We will therefore thank our gallant Town-Major to enlighten the contractor upon the matter.

We hope now that His Excellency the Governor has returned to Malabar Point, His Excellency will direct that the road between the wood bunder and the New Churnee road be kept in a little better repair than it is at present, unless His Excellency enjoys the exercise occasioned by the violent motion of the carriage when passing over the inequalities of the road. There are some other roads equally in need of the touches of Mr. McAdam; but these not being in the Governor's regular line of drive, 'twill be a waste of time to mention more than the bare fact, because, although the authorities can conscientiously take the rates from the inhabitant's pockets, it would be superfluous and impudent on their part to entertain the thought or cherish the hope of "better things in future."

We observe with deep feelings of regret the affliction and sorrow into which the family of Lord Aldborough has been brought, through the heart rending and horrible tragedy committed by his Lordship's youngest son, a fine youth sixteen years of age, who, in consequence of a quarrel with his brother, under pretence of firing at a bird, shot at his brother and wounded him; he then ran towards his victim, fired the contents of a pistol into his brother's neck, and taking out another pistol, shot himself dead upon the spot. The elder brother lies in a precarious state. This melancholy event took place in the neighbourhood of Florence.

Our contemporary the *Times* in Saturday's issue, affords us a splendid specimen of party influence, that, had we accidently got hold of the scrap from the upsetting of the condemned papers in the waste basket, the spirit it breathes would at once convince us that the article of which the scrap formed a part, appeared in no greater or more prejudiced paper than the *Times*. The scrap alluded to is so replete with ambiguities and so void of anything approaching to editorial candour and good sense, that were it merely as a specimen of the stuff that is written in the columns of an Indian Journal in the nineteenth century it would be spoiling the *Times* of the notoriety it wishes the article to obtain, were we to keep back so unique a specimen of ultra Toryism. Here it is:—

"Happily, too! we are now rid of the imbecile Government which seemed only to live in an atmosphere of expedients; who, without the energy to act with "their friends if they had any," shuffled, and subterfuged, and evaded, and cringed, and cowed to mollify irreconcileable opponents; now that we may hope "to have a Government," and at all events a man of great knowledge and judgment at the head of Indian affairs, when any change would have been a benefit which rid us of the Genius? Hobhouse! whom we shall be glad when we forget! now indeed! we may hope that the general good of India, and not the manœuvres of a Calcutta clique may be considered in the most essential measures of Indian administration; and should it go no further, at least regulate the system of Mail communication. *Lord* Ellenbro will judiciously consider Madras and Bombay as the two tame Elephants, to hold and tame the roaring monster, which would crush him with one stamp of its foot, if it could get at him! should he venture to prefer common sense and the public advantage, before the interests of Calcutta!"

Here indeed is an epitome to be dilated upon by our Calcatta contemporaries at their leisure: what will the *Englishman* and *Hurkaru* say of the modest delusion the writer must have been labouring under when penning such a piece of "thundering eloquence," richly decorated with notes of admiration. Could such a touch of the "sublime and beautiful" come within hearing even of no less influential a person amongst the Tory faction, than Colonel Sibthorp. Zounds but the *Times* would make a liberal of the Colonel, now that he is out of place. How government could be without energy, or be imbecile, and yet be shuffling, subterfuging, evasive, cringing, and mollifying would puzzle the noddle of Stanley or the "tottal" of Hume. Here indeed is a pretty list of compliments heaped upon the Whigs and of course cannot apply to the Tory faction, which is in the eyes of our contemporary every thing that the *Times* could wish or liberal men desire! "We are to have a government" without the "genius" whose wisdom the *Times* will be glad to forget,—a government "or at all events a man at the head of Indian affairs" that will not be guided by the "manœuvres of a Calcutta *Clique*," or be influenced by the plausible reasoning of the Calcutta Press, but one that will act with energy and be the glory of the nineteenth century, unerring in its plans and certain of their accomplishment, because it will in all matters connected with or relating to India be guided by the heavenly admonitions, sage counsels, and faithful advice of the *Bombay Times*! Lord Ellenborough will show that he is President of the Board of Control by displaying on his Board a menagerie with two tame elephants, Bombay and Madras each sending one, to hold and tame the Bengal Tiger! Talk of Shikaring, within the precincts of Whitehall there will be a splendid Shikar far outdoing the Kentuckian hunt, because our Lord, no: the *Lord* of the *Times*, who will exhibit, will controul £4000 a year and his Board, and will prove that he has such power over "the raving monster, that he will crush him with" a stamp "of the foot." In regulating the system of Mail communication, Lord Ellenborough doubtless will not forget the pathetic painter of coming events, and the delineator of his sign Board, but post him in some situation far beyond the sound of the roar of "the raving monster." How the Ditchers will relish Lord Auckland "the raving monster,"—a dangerous neighbour in so populous a town as Calcutta—or regard the tame Elephants of Bombay and Madras, we must wait to learn. Surely the Editor of the *Times* must have been ruminating in the jungle, mistaken some useful animal for a raving monster, run away in a fright, sunk down fatigued, fell into a

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revery, awoke, penned his cogitations and in his fright gave out to the world that the Governor General was a raving monster, urged on to rage and roar by the manœuvres of a Clique. Readers! for Heaven's sake do not approach too near the monster of the *Times*, lest he turn again and tear you in pieces.

Contemporary Selections.

Reform the Post Office.

A few examples of the very gross mismanagement prevalent at Bombay have come to light since the arrival of last Steamer. The whole Aden packets, Government dispatches and all, have been duly sent off to Ceylon!! while we observe that the bulk of our own Marseilles packets had been sent to England in Falmouth boxes—an error this, which has more than once occurred with the whole Bombay mail!!—*Times, Oct.* 16.

Bank Meeting.

At a special General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Bank of Bombay, held at the Bank Office on Tuesday the 14th instant, pursuant to the notification published by the Directors in the *Government Gazette* of the 30th ultimo—

W. C. Bruce, Esq., in the chair. The Directors' Correspondence with Government regarding the Establishment of a Branch Bank at Calcutta, having been submitted to the meeting.

The followiug resolutions were passed:—

1st. That the correspondence now read, be published. (See first page.)

2nd. That this meeting deem it of much importance to the Interests of the Bank, that the power of an *immediate* decision by the local Government on the matter referred to in the 38th Clause of the Charter, should be maintained—Resolved therefore, that as it would appear from the correspondence which has now been read, that the power vested in the Hon'ble the Governor in Council by the terms of Section 38 of the Bank Charter is rendered nugatory by private instructions from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors—the Bank Directors be empowered to take such steps as may appear to them requisite to invest him with such power, de facto, as well as de jure.

Communications from several influential constituents in the interior, urging upon the notice of the Directors the the advisability of the Establishment of Agencies similar to that of the Bank of Bengal at Mirzapoor, having been submitted to the consideration of the meeting, it was then Resolved—that the Directors be authorised to depute an Agent to visit such of the principal marts of Trade in the interior as may seem to hold out the best prospects for the Establishment of one or more Agencies, with the view of collecting information to enable the Directors to submit a specific proposal on the subject to the proprietors.

Thanks being then voted to the Chairman, the Meeting dissolved.—*Ibid.*

The Buckinghamshire.

We understand that the *Buckinghamshire* has been purchased by Messrs. Framjee Cowasjee and Co. of this place, for the sum of £15,500. The *Buckinghamshire* is one of the finest of the old Indiamen. She was built at Bombay in 1816, aud registers 1868 tons.—*Ibid.*

The Indian Navy.

An augmentation of the number of officers will almost immediately take place in the higher grades of the Indian Navy. Two Captains and four Commanders will be added to the present establishment. The propriety of this measure cannot be disputed. The greatest difficulty has been experienced in finding Officers of suitable rank to command the numerous steam frigates which have been recently equipped at this port. The rank of mate is also to be introduced into the Indian Navy and will in accordance with the practice of Her Majesty's service be conferred on all midshipmen who have served six years and passed the requisite examinations. Agreeably to a recent order by the Queen in Council, Mates on their first appointment rank as Ensigns and after three years as Lieutenants in the Army. —*Courier, Oct.* 16.

European Intelligence.

Resignation of Ministers.

Lord John Russell rose to address the House, which was then extremely crowded, and the most profound silence instantly prevailed. The noble lord, who appeared to speak under the influence of suppressed feeling, and who was at times quite inaudible in the gallery, said—" I have now, Sir, to state to the House that, after the division of Friday night, her Majesty's ministers thought it their duty at once to advise the answer which has just been communicated to the House, and humbly to tender their resignations to her Majesty, to enable her Majesty to form a new administration. Her Majesty was graciously pleased to accept their resignations; and we therefore now only hold office until other ministers shall be appointed to the offices which we respectively filled. Perhaps the House will allow me on this occarion, and before I make the motion with which I intend to conclude, to state some considerations, in saying which I shall as much as possible avoid matters of controversy and debate—to state the impressions I entertain with respect to late events. It was our duty, as we believed, to propose the measures which were proposed in the late Parliament in reference to the trade and commerce of the country, and which we thought essential to its interests. Upon being defeated with regard to one of these measures we advisedher Majesty, as soon as the business of the session would permit it, to resort to a dissolution of Parliament. That dissolution having taken place, and the new Parliament being assembled on the earliest possible opportunity, we advised her Majesty to submit to them the consideration of measures of the same nature, and to ask for the opiuion of Parliament in reference to these matters. It has pleased the House of commons by a large majority to address her Majesty, stating that her ministers did not enjoy the confidence of Parliament than that of resigning our offices. I will not use any arguments to show why we think we were justified in prolonging the struggle until the present hour; but I say that it was our conviction that our duty to the Sovereign whose confinence we enjoyed—that our persuasion of the necessity of the measure which we advised, and our notions of the iuterests of the people of this country—rendered it incumbent on us to continue that struggle to the present moment. I have on former occasions justified the course which we pursued on those particular occasions, and in future debates I shall be ready to justify them again. But I am now only stating the conviction which we entertained Sir it has been our fate now to hold power for a considerable number of yeais. I will not say, that as long as we could use the power as we believed for the benefit of the eonntry, it was with reluctance we continued in office; but this I will say, that I do not think the possession of power in this country can be accompanied by satisfaction, unless there are means of carrying into effect the measures which ministers feel essential to to the welfare of the country. I do not allude now to particular measures of less or minor importance, but to measures of greater and transcendent moment. With regard to such measures, we began, in the commencement of Lord Grey's administration, with the Reform Act—ended by proposing measures for the freedom of commerce. With large and important measures we commenced—with large and important measures we conclude. In pursuance of great objects we triumphed—in the pursuance of great objects we have been defeated. (Hear, hear.) Another remark I may make which relates both to Lord Grey and Lord Melbourne, as severally first minister of the Crown. Lord Grey, at the time of the Reform Act, and in the first year of that measure, enjoyed together with his colleagues, great and almost unexampled popularity. Lord Melbourne, as being the first minister of William the Fourth, became, at the accession of the present Queen, the adviser of a Princess who came to the throne at the earliest period at which by law it was allowable to exercise the power of sovereignty; and therefore, it became his duty to offer that advice and give that information which a queen without experience could not be supposed to have, and which was received with the confidence and reliance that became the frank aud generous nature of the royal person now on the throne. Now, I will venture to say that neither of these powers, neither the great powers of popularity which were enjoyed by the ministry of Earl Grey, nor the power and favour of the Sovereign enjoyed by the others, owing to the circumstances in which Lord Melbourne was placed, was ever abused by either of them. On the contrary, while fault bas been found with both of them for not having proposed measures which, it was said at the time, would be more to their advantage and the security of their power, they both have shown great forbearanee & a great desire to preserve untouched and unimpaired the constitution of the country, and the prerogatives of the Crown. Hear hear.) Having said this much with regard to the ministers under which I had the honour to serve—I may add with pride and gratification—I may perhaps be allowed to add a few words with regard to the persen who now addresses you. (Hear, hear.) I will not pretend to say that there will not be other persons holding different opinions who will bring to the administration of public affairs a larger capacity and more competent intelligence of these subjects. All I venture to say is that, while placed in the situation which I had the honour to hold, no codsiderations of a private nature, no wish for personal advantage, diverted my attention from my public duties, and I have endeavoured to give every moment I could spare to their discharge. (Loud cries of " Hear, hear.") With respect to the merits of the measures which I have proposed, or of the measures which I carried into effect, I will not now enter into any dispute; all I wish to observe is, that I have endeavoured, to the best of my power and ability, to exercise such judgment as I possess for the promotion of the best interests of the country, and of the Sovereign whom I serve, and whom I had the honour to advise. (Hear, hear.) Sir, this House has decided at the very commencement of the session that it will take steps for directing the attention of the executive to the measures alluded to in her Majesty's Speech. I can only say, that although that decision may call upon us to give our opposition to measures to which we cannot give our approval, I am sure that in all the future consultations of the House, I shall be ever ready to give that advice to the House which I think will best promote its object, which will tend to secure to it the affections of the people of the United Kingdom, and conduce to the welfare and prosperity of the great empire of which this House is the centre and representative. (Hear, hear.) I can assure the House that I shall follow that course, and in whatever circumstances I am placed I shall express to it my conscientious convictons on the measures proposed, whether they be the acts, of ministers of the day, or of those who are opposed to them. I shall be always ready to give such an opinion as I think may tend to the permanent improvement of our institutions—never, as I observed on another occasion—never defending abuses as if they were institutions, and on the other hand never being ready to sacrifice institutious as if they were abuses. (Hear, hear.) I lave only further to say with regard to those in the House with whom I have conducted public affairs for many years, whether they have been my supporters or my opponents, I wish personally to express a hope that in all our future situations there may be no feeling of personal bitterness between us—(cheers(—and, if our resignation tends to the future welfare and prosperity of the country, I shall always look back with satisfaction to this day as that in which that event occurred. I now, Sir, move that the House at its rising, do adjourn to Monday next." The noble lord resumed his seat amidst loud cheering.

Lord STANLEY said that this was not the season to enter into the details of the long course of transactions adverted to by the noble lord. "But," he added, I am sure I should do injustice to the feelings of the House, in reference to the noble lord who has just sat down, if I did not express from this side of the House what I am sure is felt by every member—a cordial participation in the concluding sentiment of the noble lord, that, whatever may have been our political differences during these great contests, no sentiments of personal bitterness can have been engendered in the mind of any one of them. It was my good fortune for some time to have the honour of acting politically in accordance with the noble lord; it has been my misfortune for some years conscientiously to have differed from the course which the noble lord has seen it his duty to take; but, as I feel it my duty to claim for myself, and for every gentleman who has thought it his duty to oppose him, a belief on the part of the House that we have acted on conscientious motives and no others, so I fully give to the noble lord credit for being influenced by no other consideration but that sense of duty, which, to a man of his high honour, must be paramount to every other feeling. No one can have regarded with any sentiment but one of high admiration the distinguished zeal and perseverance, and the ability and talent, with which, whether in the immediate and peculiar duties of his own department, or in conducting the public business in this House, the noble lord has performed his very arduous and difficult task. (Here, here.) Sir, I will not go back to make any observations on the statement made by the noble lord of the course pursued by Parliament, further than to say that the noble lord has said, that if the administration of which he was a member had triumphed in the assertion of great principles, so, also, it was in the assertion of great principles they had failed. Now he must permit me to observe, that having in the course of the last session received no very equivocal demoustration that her Majesty's ministers, as a whole, did not possess the confidence of the House, which the noble lord justly considers so necessary to carry on the government, the noble lord and his colleagues proceeded to propound certain measures which I will not now enter into, but in which they were defeated, and it was not until those questions had been discussed and negatived that it became manifest to the noble lord that there were only two alternatives for her Majesty's ministers to pursue—the one to resign, and the other to appeal to the country for a decision on their policy. I believe that no one will deny that it was competent and constitutional for the noble lord to resort to either of those alternatives. The noble lord chose the latter alternative, and resorted to the appeal to the people; and the sense of the people of England, conveyed by the House of Commons, has pronounced most unequivocally and decidedly against the measures of the government. When, however, the noble lord goes on to say that on the first day of this session he had felt it his duty to submit the great measures in question to the consideration of the House. I must take the liberty of saying to the house and to him that this does not convey an accurate statement of the question, because by no possible acquiescence could the House assent to the measures which the noble lord proposed, nor by refusing to assent to the Address did the House in any manner determine upon the principle under discussion, If I wanted any illustration of this, I need only point out that whereas one sentence of the Address contained expressions relative to particular parts of the budget. that Address was disapproved of by honourable members who agreed in the proposals of the government, while it was supported by other members who did not agree in those proposals, and who were not ready to adopt their recommendations. The address was supported by some honourable members who, like the noble lord the member for Lincolnshire, were altogether opposed to the measure of the government, but who asserted that they did not in any manner, by assenting to the Address, pledge themselves to the recommendation it contained. I believe I am justified in saying that the feeling of the House was this—that, in the circumstances in which we were placed, the considerations to which the Crown invited our attention were considerations of too great and too grave importance to become the subject of incidental deliberation in the House of Commons, which, after all, could net come to any decision upon the matter, and which did not wish to enter into into the discussion in the absence of any government possessing the confidence of the House and the country. Therefore it is that it was thought right on that occasion not to refuse assent to any of the recommendations which it might please her Majesty to make, but to assert that this House had not that confidence in her Majesty's present advisers which could justify them in proposing measures of great importance to the consideration of Parliament. Sir I cannot but take this opportunity of expressing my regret that the Speech was so framed as to be liable to a misconstruction, to which I am sure the noble lord, of all men. would least desire that it should be subjected. I cannot but feel that the advice of the Sovereign to consider great questions in Parliament, coupled with the words in which the Speeeh was couched, was calculated to lead the public mind to an impression perfectly erroneous and perfectly unconstitutional, had it been correct, that these reeommendations were the recommendations of the Cown, and not the recommendations of the ministers, the constitutional advisers of the Crown. Sir. I do not wish, as I said before, to revive any topics of an irritating kind upon this occasion. I am satisfied that the noble lord having found it his duty to yield to the decision of the House and of the country, and having paid that homage to popular principles which I trust every minister ef this country will always be ready to pay to those prineiples, by resigning offiee when he finds he no longer possesses the power to carry his measures with credit to himself or satisfaction to the country, I am satisfied that from that moment every feeling of excitement between the noble lord and hon. gentlemen on this side, if any sueh ever existed, will cease—(hear, hear)—and I am confident that, from this moment, on this side of the House, towards him personally no other feeliugs are enterteined bnt those of respect tor his eharacter and admiration of his talents. (Loud cheers from both sides of the House.) And give the noble lord at the head of the government, who has had for some time the delicate and important duty of advising, as the noble lord has said, an inexperienced and youthful Sovereign—I give him and his colleagues full credit for having, in the course of their administration, adopted those measures, and those only, which they believed would be for the welfare of the country. And I give them credit for believing also, that, having ceased to hold office, they will not attempt to disturb those who my be called on to take the administration by any factious opposition; but that while they steadily maintain those views on political matters which they are bound boldly to express, and that in whosesover hands power may be placed, they will watch with equal satisfaction the progress of measures tending to the welfare of the country and the happiness of the peope.!" (Globe.)

Lord J. RUSSELL again repeated that the Speech from the Throne was that of ministers, who were alone responsible for it.

Mr. S. WORTLEY complained that Lord J. Russell, in a previous debate, had misrepresented him having gone down into Yorkshire to raise the poor law cry against Lord Morpeth. He desired to know by what right the noble lord made any such representation—he could know nothing personally as to facts—nor could he know anything at all of them, except from the accounts of strong partisans, or perhaps from the calumnious press, to which the noble lord had recently so pointedly alluded.

Lord J. RUSSELL had not found fault with the hon. gentleman for any opinion which he entertained, or for any attack upon Lord Morpeth or any other person, but for the allusions which the hon. gentlemn had been pleased to make with respect to the poor laws. He had thought, after the hon. gentleman had expressed such strong opinions with regard to the poor law at the late elections, that it would have been more consistent if he had availed himself of the first opportunity of the House's meeting of endeavouring to obtain an alteration of the law, instead of avoiding, as he did the other evening, all reference to the poor laws. The honourable member in his address stated that the objections which he formerly made to the poor laws remained unchanged, and that he objected to the power of the commissioners, and that he disapproved of relief being only given in the workhouse. He also did not think it just that a poor man should be separated from his wife and family: and, after some observations on other parts of the law, it added that it appeared clear to him that the law must undergo great alteration or be entirely repealed. Now that Lord John Russell did not find fault with the honourable gentleman, or any other person who held those or any other opinions on the subject; but when he said on the hustings that a man should not be obliged to be separated from his family, and submit to confinement in the workhouse, and expressed equally strong opinions on other parts of the law, when he came forward to bring the state of the country under consideration he should not omit this subject. (Hear, hear.)

Adjourned to Monday next.—Atlas, Sept. 4.

Suggestions for Governing the Navy.

Sir Charles Napier, has suggested, in a letter lately published in the form of a pamphlet, the following plan for governing the Navy:—

" Iam of opinion that the navy should be ruled by a naval officer, not a cabinet minister, with the title of Admiral of Great Britain (that of Lord High Admiral being perhaps too high for any person under royalty). The whole of the patronage and responsibility should be vested in him. He should be assisted by two flag officers, with the titles of Vice and Rear-Admiral of Great Britain (doing away the two sinecures of that name), a flag officer or a captain with the title of captain of the Fleet, a civilian, and two secretaries, one a naval officer, and the other a civilian.

" The Vice-Admiral should superintend the dockyard departments; the Rear-Admiral the victualling and medical branch; and the civilian the Accountant-General's departments. All correspondence with either of these departments should go direct to them, and they should give their orders to the Surveyor, Storekeeper-General, Physician of the Fleet, and Comptroller of vitualling.

" The Admiral of Great Britain would, of course, consult with them when he thought it necessary, and give what directions he thought proper. But his attention would be particularly directed to the stationing of ships, the promotion and appointment of officers, in which he would be assisted by the captain of the Fleet and his naval secretary.

" The civil secretary should attend to the political part of the business, which should only be known to the Admiral and himself; whereas at present there are many transactions which ought to be secret, with which the whole board are acquainted, and, in addition to them, perhaps one half of the clerks of the Admiralty.

" The inspections at the different ports should be made by the Admiral, the Vice-Admiral, or Rear-Admiral; they should hoist their flags, and examine minutely into their departments, and most particularly into the discipline of the ships, which never can be properly done by a board in plain clothes, with a secretary tacked to their tail, running hastily through the departments in the manner they have hitherto done.

" I remember perfectly well the impulse that was given to the service when the late King was Lord High Admiral. He might, perhaps, have done too much, and might not, perhaps, have been prudent in his communications with the Government: but no apprehension could be entertained of any difficulties between the Ministry and an Admiral that could be removed at pleasure, but who ought most certainly not to be removed with every change of Ministry.—At present not only the First Lord, but all the Board, are political partisans; and just as they begin to know their business, they are replaced by a fresh set, who have their lessons to learn, and invariably entertain different notions from their predecessors. Hence arise the constant changes that take place, ruinous to the discipline and the well being of the service, and expensive to the country.

" It may be thought great presumption in so humble an individual as myself, making suggestions to a Prime Minister about to form his Administration; but I do it from a conviction that if things are allowed to continue in their present state, a great catastrophe will befal this country.

" You, Sir, are placed in a position supported by a very large majority; you may almost do what you please, and I venture to say, if you adopt the suggestions I have proposed, you will give satisfaction to the country, and to the navy. They are a powerful body, almost all on the Conservative side, and their opinions ought not to be disregarded. I know, Sir, a Minister may hesitate to adopt my views, fearing to lose the patronage of the navy; he may also have diffieulties with his political friends, who aspire to the place of the first Lord of the Admiralty but, Sir, Mr. Canning broke through all these difficulties, and I see no reason why Sir Robert Peel should not follow his example.

There is no difficulty, Sir, in choosing the man: * the whole service could lap their finger on him; he is one of your own politics, and no one will find fault if you choose them all from the same school. It would certainly be better if it were not so; but I am not unreasonable enough to expect, on the first experiment, that you should trust that power to men of a different, political creed from yourself.

We are reluctant to offer any opinion on a question which we perhaps are not competent to judge of, but what we have of late seen of the management of the Army in the case of the Earl of Cardigan, compels us to say that the most gross partiality, the most flagrant injustice, the saddest perversion of an arm of national defence to the gratification of title arrogance and malevolence, can be practiced as well by a distinguished officer solely responsible for the fulfilment of the duties of commander in chief, as by a cabinet Minister, with a Board to shelter him. We do not say that the same would take place under an Admiral, but we have shewed suspicions that a man bred up as Admirals generally are in the exercise of very arbitary powers, might make a most capricious governor of the navy. Though a cabinet Minister might pervert appointments to political purposes, and fail to reward merit, we are inclined to think that the presence of a civilian at the head of the navy has a benefieial effect in tempering the somewhat arbitary dispositions which are created by the kingship conferred on every captain.

We are not very well acquainted with the history of the navy, but we have an impression that the rule of Lord Anson, Lord Hawke, and Lord St. Vincent was neitheir very successful nor very agreeable to naval officers. Lord Barham was successful—we know not indeed that he was originally a naval man—but if he were he had been so long in the civil service that he had acquired the habits of a civilian. We repeat, however, that we do not profess ourselves competent to form an opinion on the gallant officer's suggestion, and we have no doubt that the whole navy will thank him for making it and provoking a discussion into the condition of the service. We shall, in conclusion, quote an opinion unfavourable to the present condition of the navy, which, we are taught to believe by the gallant officer's own aehievements rather the result of the recollections of his youth, when everything was painted more rose-coloured than what actually exists. We know for certain that a complaint like that made by the commadore is at least as old as the time of Smollett and Roderrick Random.

" In gun exercise we have improved, and so have other nations, but in everything else we have gone back; and our ships, from being ill-manned and ill-found, are very little superior to the French. Our superior officers are all old, theirs are all young. And Parliamentary influence has not the same weight either in France or America as it has with us. No man who knows anything about his profession can view our present position with indifference; and when we see a French fleet of twenty sail of the line sailing about the Mediterranean, and Russian fleets in the Baltic and Black seas, M'Leod in prison for obeying the order of his Government, and the Boundary Question still unsettled, no man can tell how long we may be allowed to remain at peace, and no naval officer who served during the last war, and has served in the peace can look forward to a struggle with perfect confidence. Lord Collingwood (and he was no bad authority) complained in his letters of line-of-battle ships not having more than two or three officers who knew their duty. If that was the case in war, how much worse must it be in peace. The generality of the young men of the present day who obtain promotion through powerful interest, consider themselves quite perfect, and the old officers are broken-hearted and disappointed, and almost without the hope of promotion."—*Sun.*

Van Diemen's Land.

By the arrival of the *Will Watch* we are in possession of Van Diemen's Land journals to the 26th ult. inclusive. We extract the following:—

Commercial matters are still remarkably dull; as the market is in general glutted with every description of imported goods. The holders, however, with few exceptions, keep up their prices. One large sale has been effected at a discount of 27 per cent. on invoice prices, in order we understand to close a consignment, without hazarding the losses of an auction. The only articles of which a further supply would be beneficial at present, are tea, sugar, and stationery. Tea is kept up to £12, sugar cannot be had under 36s. Wines, spirits, porter, and ales, are all heavy, and but little doing. Tobacco and segars are plentiful. The well informed assert there is three years supply on hand. Provisions are steady, and maintain good prices: say from 20 to 25 per cent. on genuine invoices. The money market appears to be slightly reviving, and confidence begins to re-appear. It is the general opinion the colony has weathered the worst of the storm.—*H. T. Advertiser, July*, 20.

We understand that his Excellency has approved of an advance of ten pounds per annum in the salaries of the district constables of this town. They are now placed upon an equality with the district constables of Hobart Town, a measure of which we entirely approve. We are quite sure the district constables of this town, have as much duty to do as those of Hobart Town, and according to all accounts they do it much better.—*Launceston Courier, July* 26.

A Chase.—Much amusement was derived on Thursday morning by a somewhat extraordinary scene which took place in the streets of this town. A person against whose body a writ had been issued, was desirous of declaring him-

* We believe the gallant Commodore points to Sir George Cockburn.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

self insolvent, but so closely watched by the bailiffs that it was for some time thought imposible to escape. Every door was carefully watched, and the would-be-insolvent remained a prisoner in his dwelling. It was at length resolved to "make a bolt of it," and a false alarm having been given at the back door, the look-outs in front immediately ran to secure the supposed fugitive, who then quietly slipped out the front way, and started off at full speed. His flight was soon discovered by the disconsolate bailiff, and the whole party set off in close chase down Charles-street and Patterson-street, to the great amusement of a number of spectators, who appeared to enjoy the sport exceedingly. The party thus pursued succeeded in reaching the Sheriff's office without being captured, and was immediately declared insolvent.—*Ibid.*

An information came on for hearing at the police office, on Friday, against Mr. John Griffiths for removing goods from a vessel in an unlicensed boat, whereby the said boat had become forfeited. The circumstanees o(the case are rather singular. About the 24th October, 1838, as appeared from the evidence of a Mr. Rankin, an officer of the Customs, he saw a whale boat without name or number, leaving the *Africaine*, which had just arrived. It went towards Mr. Griffith's wharf, and he then lost sight of it, when the boat left the ship, there were some trunks and other luggage in it which were not there when it returned. He immediately seized the boat, and it had remained from Mr. D'Arch's statement that the delay in bringing this case forward has arisen in consedueuce of the matter havine been referred Home to the Commissioners, and the neglect of the law officer of the Crown. Mr. Gleadow, who appeared for Mr. Griffiths, consended that the case was not such as was contemplated by the act, and, even if it had, Mr. Kennedy had made a technical omission in not proving that Rankin was a Custom house officer, at the time the boat was seized, and the presumption in the absence of such proof was that the seizure was illegal. The Bench coincided with Mr. Gleadow, and the boat was restored to Mr. Griffiths. The real fact appears to be, that the Customs entertained some fears of an action, and consequently deferred the information for the full period the law will admit of, which is three years.—*Ibid.*

Alarming Fire.—An alarming fire broke out on Thursday evening, about five o'clock, on the premises of Mrs. Littler situated between the Commercial Exchange and the Exchange Coffee House. Smoke was observed to be issuing from the roof a considerable time before the flames burst forth, but through some unpardonable negligence, the inmates of the house were left in entire unconsciousness of their impending danger, until the fire had obtained too firm a hold to be suppressed. It was about half-past six o'clock in the evening, when the conflagration had so far advanced as to attract notice from all parts of the town, and the consternation which so unusual a scene excited amongst its inhabitants may be easily conceived; hundreds of persons flocked to the spot, some to assist, some out of mere curiosity, and others it was too apparent, for the diabolical purpose of plundering whatever property they could lay their hands upon. At seven o'clock it was computed that about two thousand persons were present, and the scene of confusion and general riot which prevailed was most painful to witness. The house to which the fire-orginated was built entirely of wood, and it soon became evident that all attempts to save the building would be utterly useless. Attention was then directed to the stock, a great part of which was thrown into the street and trampled under foot dy the bustling crowd of anxious spectators. When the flames were at their full height, the appearance presented was of awful grandeur, the whole town was illuminated, and the fire was visible at the distance of several miles—if the reader can imagine such a paradoxical phenomenon as snowing flakes of fire, he will have an excellent idea of its singular appearance. The miliatry were immediately in attendance, as well as the commandant and officers, and also all the constables that could be collected, under the direction of Mr. Breton, but unfortunately five parties were absent from town in pursuit of Hogan and Armytage who were supposed to be in the neighbourhood of Launceston. About fifty people climbed on the roof who were furnished with buckets of water from below, by the water carts, which soon kept up a regular supply. Some fears were entertained for the safety of the Commercial Exchange, standing contiguous to Mrs. Little's premises, and to which the printing office of the *Cornwall Chronicle* is attached, but fortunately little damage ensued. The fire engine of the Tasmanian Insurance Company was in attendance, but poorly supplied with water.—*Launceston Courier, July* 19.

The New Town Water Act.—His Excellency has suspended the operation of this Act in consequenee of Mr. Justice Montagu having certified to its repugnance to the law of England.—*Ibid.*

The Meat Company.—This establishment commenced operations on Saturday, and during that day sold no less than 119 sheep, 8 beasts, and 8 pigs, of which not one hundred weight remained on Monday morning. Prices:—Mutton, 4d to 5d. Beef, 6d to 8d. Pork, 7d to 9d. The place was like a fair the whole day, and reminded us of a run upon the bank.—*Ibid.*

Another Fire, far more serious in its consequences broke out on the same evening at Mr. Suisted's the Steam Packet Hotel. Ophelia Suisted, an interesting child about two years and a half old, was burnt to death in her bed. The fire was observed by a waiter, who immediately gave the alarm; a soldier who happened to be present at the time, and who had been sent along with others to procure the fire engine from the Insurance office, rushed in the midst of the flames and secured the child, which, however, was quite dead. How common a practice it is for servants to accustom themselves to leave a candle burning during the night, and this is one of its frequent consequences. It is believed the flame of the candle communicated with the curtains.—*Ibid.*

The Wesleyans.—The ministry of this society has been strengthened by the accession of young Mr. Waterhouse, son of the Rev. Mr. Waterhouse, Superintendent of South Sea Missions, who having deen duly appointed, delivered his first sermon on Sunday week.—*Hobart Town Advertiser, July* 20.

Land Sale.—No less than thirty-six pages of the *Gazette* are occupied with the announcement of a land sale, to take place on the 2nd October.—*Ibid.*

Private letters received by the *Rajah* state that his Excellency Sir John Franklin will be relieved on the expiration of his five years *tour* of government, and his Excellency's successor will be appointed without further notice. The same vessel brings official despatches of importance. Mr. McDowell is dismissed from the office of Attorney General, and his Excellency authorised to appoint a Solicitor General of local experience. This will, therefore, no doubt, as we prognosticated some months back, lead to the confirmation of Mr. Horne in that office. At present the removal of Mr. McDowell has caused him to be nominated Attorney-General *pro. tem.*, until Mr. McDowell's successor, who has been appointed in England shall arrive.—*Hobart Town Advertiser, July* 23.

Letters have been received from Mr. Gregory, who, it is said, had an interview with Lord John Russell two days after his arrival in London—*Ibid.*

Messrs. Montefiores.—Private letters from England state that the offer of Messrs. Montefiores to pay the amount of their liabilities within two years without security, was declined by their creditors. The committee appointed at the first meeting continue to act. All consignments will be held by them for their constituents.—*Ibid.*

We are glad to observe, that W. R. Pugh, Esq., has been appointed by his Excellency, to be sub-agent for emigration and health officer, for the Port of Launceston.—*Launceston Courier, July* 26.

We have received the first number of a new journal published at Hobart Town, called *The Van Diemen's Land Chronicle.* It is the property of, and edited by, Mr. Thomas Mac Dowell, who has retired from the editorship of the *Courier.* Mr. Mac Dowell, it appears to us from his opening address, takes great delight in some imaginary superiority, which he fancies himself possessed of and endeavours to rise into favour, not by giving us proof of his excellenee, but by attempting to debase the characters and abilities of his contemporaries. Like most insignificant people to make himself appear large, he prudently enough, tries to make others as little as possible. Perhaps he won't succeed.—*Ibid.*

We have the utmost satisfaction in announcing, that that source of our wealth, *Wool*, had still further advanced in price. On the 29th March, the sales effected had realised three half-pence per pound beyond the last proceeding. It is highly gratifying to this Island to be able to state that Tasmanian wool new obtains the highest price of any Colonial. *Two shillinge and sixpence* was given for Tasmanian, while the highest other was 2s. 4d. The last year's clip, then in course of arrival, was looked for with much anxiety. The Bristol Dock Company in order to attract business had determined upon giving the following precedence to British Colonial wool. While Spanish was to be charged 2s. 3d. per bag. British Colonial was to be reduced to *tenpence*. The *Bristol Standard* says this encouragement will restore to their great port the wool trade of the West of England. Oil and whale bone were firm and no reduction whatever in the last quotations had taken place.—*Ibid.*

Hobart Town Markets, July 22.—The price of wheat has ruled this week from 8s 3d to 8s 9d; a considerable quantity having changed hands at the former quotations. Fine flour at the mills, £22 to £23 10s. Wheat, 8s 3d to 8s 9d; oats, 5s to 6s; barley, English, 7s 6d; Cobbett's corn, 5s to 5s 6d per bushel; hay, 6s 6d to 7s per cwt; ditto, pressed, 8s to 8s 6d ditto; straw, 4s to 4s 6d per ditto; Sydney coals, 40s 4o 45s per ton; she oak, 14s to 16s; gum wood, 10s to 12s per ton. Potatoes, £8 to £9 per ton; turnips, and carrots, per dozen bunches, 2s; apples, 3s to 6s per bushel; onions, 12s to 16s per cwt.—*Courier, July* 22.

Bombay Price Current and Mercantile Register.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16TH 1841.

The H. C. Steamer *Victoria* from Suez 25th ultimo, and Aden 2d Instant, arrived in Bombay Harbour on the afternoon of the 11th instant with the English Mail of the 6th September last.

The Commercial intelligence by this opportunity offers very little encouragement for the exportation of the produce of India. Several failures had taken place amongst the Cotton Dealers at Liverpool, and the Spinners at Manchester and elsewhere. The Cotton and Colonial Wool Markets were inactive and prices declining. The latest quotations of East India Cotton were 3d. 6.8ths at 5d-2-8ths and of Wool 2¼d @ 0¾d per lb. Coffee both for Home consumption and for exportation had improved in value duriug the early part of the month of August, but latterly transactions in it were limited, in consequence of the fluctuations in the Tea Market.

The Stock of Cotton in Great Britain on the 31st August, was estimated at 719,000 bales against 604,000 at the same date in 1840, of which 105,300 were East India, against 68,800 bales in August 1840.

The arrivals in Great Britain from this Port had been the "*William*" "*Reliance*," "*Olive Branch*," "*Chieftain*," "*Lancaster*," "*Wave*." "*Hope*," & "*Champion and William Gillies*."

On the 18th August, the Court of Directors of the East India Company advanced there rates of drawing upon India one penny per Rupee, i. e. 1s. 11d. per Rupee for Bills on Bengal, and 1s. 11¼d. per Rupee for Bills on Madras and Bombay.

We are informed that the "*Buckinghamshire*," of 1468 Tons, has recently been purchased by Framjee Cowasjee Esq., of this place, for £15,500. This splendid Vessel was built at Bombay in 1816, and was one of the Company's regular traders.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—Prices have declined since the last accounts from England.

Broach and Surat may be quoted at	Rs.	105 at 109 per Candy.
Oomravutty	,,	103 at 107 per do.
Komptah	,,	98 at 102 per do.
Dholera and Gogo	,,	99 at 102½ per do.

OPIUM.—The loading of the "*Sir Herbert Compton*," has tended rather to maintain the price of the drug, which during the week has ruled from Rs. 715 at Rs. 728 per chest. The purchases have been about 300 chests and transactions are now limited.

Balance of former year's importation	Chests	6,667
Imported from the 25th May 1840, to the 6th inst.	,,	19,559
		26,226¼
Exported from the 22nd May 1840, to the 12th Inst.		22,241¼
Remaining	Chests	3,985

PERSIAN & ARABIAN GULF PRODUCE.

COFFEE.—Mocha and Barbera have been sold at Rupees 11¼ at 12 per Maund.

PEPPER.—Of good quality is scarce, but arrivals may be expected daily. Some parcels have been purchased at Rupees 78 at 80 for Bhutculla garbled and heavy, and at Rupees 70 for Malabar.

CHINA PRODUCE.

SILK.—Has been sold at Rupees 10¼ at 12¼ per seer.

EUROPE GOODS.

STEEL.—80 tubs have beeu sold at Rupees 11. 15 Ans. per Cwt.

NAIL ROD IRON.—Has been sold at Rupees 34 per Candy.

TIN PLATES.—100 boxes have been sold at Rupees 17 per box.

In other Metals nothing has been done excepting in Copper, which has improved in price.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—Considerable sales have been effected at previous rates.

TWIST.—Prices have improved during the past week.

THE MONEY MARKET.

BILLS ON BENGAL.—At 60 Days sight ,, 98. 8.
at 30 Days sight ,, 99.

BILLS ON MADRAS.—At 60 Days sight ,, 100¼.

BILLS ON LONDON.—At 6 Months, 2s. per Rupee, but transactions are limited.

FREIGHTS.

TO LONDON	£3. 10. per Ton
,, LIVERPOOL	,, 3 5 ,, @ £3 10 per Ton.
,, CLYDE	,, 3 5 ,, @ £3 10 ,,
CHINA.	Rs. 16 per Candy for Cotton to Mecao.

Vessels Expected.

Names.	Agents.	From	To Sail
*Cambrian	Eglinton, Maclean & Co.	London	23d June.
*Tanjore	Foster & Co.	do.	4th June
Malabar	Skinner & Co.	do.	20th July.
Childe Harold	Foster & Co.	do.	23d July.
Bombay	Dirom Carter & Co.	do.	In July.
*Tasso	Foster & Co.	do.	18th June.
Reaper		do.	
Anonyma		Shields	In August
*Ceylon		Liverpool	16th June.
Devonport		do.	
*Higginson	Higginson & Cardwell	Liverpool	29th June.
Mertoun	Mc., Brownrigg & co.	do.	8th June
William Pirrie		do.	
Helen Stewart	Macvicar, Burn & co.	do.	14th July
Caledonia	Dirom Carter & Co.	do.	In July.
Princess Charlotte	W. Nicol & Co.	do.	
Queen Victoria	Pollexfen, Milne & co.	do.	
Montague	Skinner & co.	do.	15th July
Clansman	W. & T. Edmond & co.	do.	23d July
Christiana		do.	
Alex. Grant		do.	
Woodman		do.	3d July
Abeona		do.	3d July
Agnes Gilmore		Clyde	10th Feb.
*Brilliant	Macvicar. Burn & co.	do.	26th June.
*Strabane		do.	6th July.
*Thistle		do.	10th July
*Aqueda		do.	19th July.
Mavis		China	
Lydia	Grey & Co.	Aden	
Kilblains	Eglington Maclean & Co.	Calcutta	

* Have sailed by the latest accounts.

Freemasons' and General Life Assurance, Loan, Annuity, and Reversionary Interest Company,

11, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London.

This office unites the benefit of a mutual association with the security of a Proprietary Company, and offers to the assured amongst others, the following advantages:—

1. Credit until death, with privilege of payment at any time previously, for one half of the premiums for the first five years upon assurances for the whole of life; a plan peculiarly advantageous for securing loans.

2. Sums may be assured to become payable at given ages.

3. Policies not forfeited immediately, if the premium remain overdue, and fraud alone, not error, vitiates them.

4. Officers in the army and navy, and other persons residing abroad, assured upon equitable terms.

5. Immediate, survivorship, and deferred Annuities.

All the rates will be found to have been made upon the lowest possible computation consistent with security.

JOSEPH BERRIDGE. Secretary.

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1840. Capital ONE MILLION, in 20,000 Shares of £50 each, with power to increase it to £1,500,000.

Sir G. G. De H. Larpent Bart., M. P. Chairman.
Sir John Campbell, K. C. H., Deputy Chairman.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur Anderson, Esq.*	John Pirie, Esq., Alderman.
Richard Bourne, Esq.	Capt. Samuel Thornton, R. N.
Francis Carleton, Esq.*	Robert Thurburn, Esq.
Joseph C. Ewart, Esq.	Brodie M'Ghie Willcox, Esq.*
James Hartley, Esq.	Charles Wye Williams, Esq.
Capt. Alexander, Nairne.	Peter John De Zulueta, Esq.

* *The Managing Directors.*

Auditors—The Hon. J. T. Leslie Melville; Jameson Hunter, Esq.

Bankers—Messrs. Williams, Deacon Labouchere, Thornton, & Co.

Standing Counsel—H. Bellenden Ker, Esq.

Solicitors—J. B. De Mole, Esq., merchant Tailors' Hall; J. A. M'Leod, Esq., Billiter-street.

Secretary—Mr. James Allan.

FOR INDIA, MALTA, AND ALEXANDRIA.

		Tons.	H.Pwr.
From Southampton 1st of every month	*Oriental*, Capt. J. Soy	1673	450
	(*Great*) *Liverpool*, Capt. J. R. Engledue	1540	464
Building at Liverpool, for the Indian Seas.	*Hindoostan*	1600	520
	Bentinck	1600	520

FOR VIGO, OPORTO, LISBON, CADIZ, & GIBRALTAR.

From Southampton every saturday at 4 P. M.	*Tagus*, Capt. A. M'Leod	900	306
	Braganza, Capt. S. Lewis	700	260
	Royal Tar, Capt. G. Brooks	700	260
	Montrose, Capt. G. Wilson	650	240
Building at Liverpool,	*Lady Mary Wood*	650	250

BETWEEN MALTA, CEPHALONIA, ZANTE, PATRAS, AND CORFU.

From Malta twice a Month—*Iberia*, Capt. W. D. Evans 560 180

ON THE RIVER NILE.

Between Atfeh and Cairo.....*Lotus*—Iron Steamer.

For Passengers and Cargo to India (*via* Egypt), Malta, Alexandria, Greece, and the Ionian Islands, the Company's Steam frigates carrying the East India Maila under contract with her Majesty's Government, viz.—the *Oriental*, 1673 tons and 450 horses' power, and the (*Great*) *Liverpool*, 1540 tons and 464 horses' pewer, start alternately from Southampton 1st of every month, and from Falmouth the 2d, with her Majesty's Mails and Despatches for Malta, the Ionian Islands, Greece, Egypt, and India, touching at Gibraltar, and making the passage from Falmouth, under ordinary circumstances, as follows:—to Gibraltar in Five days; to Malta in Nine days; to Alexandria in Fourteen days.

The Vessels start on the return voyage from Alexandria about the 20th of every month, (according to the time of arrival of the East India Mail Steamer at Suez), proceeding home by Malta and Gibraltar, and making the passage, under ordinary circumstances, to Malta in Four days, Gibraltar in Nine days, Falmouth in Fourteen days.

The time allowed for stopping is six hours at Gibraltar, and 24 hours at Malta, on each passage out and home.

Route through Egypt, to and from Alexandria and Suez.—From Alexandria to Atfeh, passengers are conveyed by swift and commodious Track-boats on the Mahmoudeik Canal, a distance of 45 miles. From Atfeh to Cairo, a distance of about 120 miles, the communication is kept up by the Company's Iron Steamer *Lotus*, running on the Nile by special Firman of H. H. the Pacha.

The British Government having sanctioned the detention of the Bombay Steamer at Suez for 24 hours after the Mails are on board, passengers may thus, without extraordinary exertians, reach Suez in time to embark in her.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY INCLUDING STEWARDS FEES.

		1st Cabin.	2d Cabin.
England and..	Alexandria	£46 10	£30 15
	Malta*	34 0	23 0
	Gibraltar	20 10	14 5
Gibraltar and..	Alexandria	26 0	16 10
	Malta	13 10	8 15
Malta and Alexandria		12 10	8 5

* Steamers every ten days between Malta and Genoa, Naples, Leghorn, Constantinople, &c.

Children under Ten years of Age half price. Under Three Years free.

A liberal Table with Wines is found for the 1st Cabin Passengers, and included in the fare.

Provisions are provided at the Ship's expense for the 2d Cabin Passengers, but not Wines.

Experienced and respectable female attendants for the Ladies' Cabin.

Private Family Cabins for Passengers if required.

Each vessel carries a midical officer approved of by Government.

Quarantine.—The time occupied in the passage home will be allowed in the quarantine; and under ordinary circumstances, the vessel will be released almost immediately on arrival.

Baggage.—Passengers for India are strongly recommended not to take out more than 2 cwt. of bagage, as any excess of that quantity will embarrass them in their transit through Egypt, and probably prevent their arrival at Suez in time for the Bombay steamer. It is requested that all baggage will be distinctly marked with names and ports of destination. No trunks, boxes, or portmanteaus can be allowed in the Cabins. Each vessel has a baggage-room, to which access can be had daily; drawers in cash cabin.

The Company do not hold themselves Table for any damage or loss of bagage, nor for unavoidable delay, accidents, fire, steam or sea risks of any kind whatever.

Passengers can proceed from London to Southampton (from whence the vessels start) by Railway in three hours.

RATES OF FREIGHT.

TO MALTA, ALEXANDRIA, AND IONIAN ISLANDS.

Measurement goods, 1*s.* 10½*d.* per cubic foot; Carriages on deck, at Shipper's risk, 18*l.* 18*s.*; Horses, Mules, or Donkeys on deck, at Snipper's risk, 15*l.* 15*s.* (fodder not included).

SPECIE.—To Malta, 10*s.* per cent.; to Alexandria. 12*s.* 6*d.* per cent.; to Ionian Islands, 15*s.* per cent, PARCELS, according to size, 10*s.*, 12*s.* 6*s.*, and 45.

FOREIGN AGENTS.—VIGO: Menendez & Barcea.—Oporto: A. Miller.—LISBON: J. Vanzeller & Sons.—CYDIZ: P. de Zulueta & Co.—GIBRALTAR: W. J. Smith.—MALTA: Hunler & Ross.—ALEXANDRIA: Brigs & Co.—CALCUTTA: Cockerell & Co.

To secure Passages, ship Cargo, and obtain information of every kind, apply to the above Agents; to W. & F. C. Carne, Falmouth; at Southamption to Lieut. Kendall, R. N., Agent and Superintendent, or to T. Hill, Shipping Agent; also at the British and Foreign Steam Packet Office, 44, Regent-street, Piccadilly; or at the

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigatiou Company's Office, No. 51, St, Mary Axe, London.

TO BONUS POLICY HOLDERS.

THE PROTECTIVE RE-ASSURANCE having been again desired by parties who availed themselves (during the currency of the two last Equitable decennial periods) of the simple system originated by the ASYLUM in 1828, the Directors, to avoid the future necessity for such repetitions, have constructed scales of renewable term insurances, continuous from division to division, according to the duration of the original policy, without having recourse to new Certificates of health, or further investigation of any kind, after one present satisfactory appearance before a medical officer of the Company, thus providing, as far as possible, a remedy for the defects of the Bonus system, rendered glaringly apparent by the existing expediency for such protective re-assurance. By the adoption of this easy plan, parties may not only secure Equitable and other Bonuses, but, at the same time, provide, by such extra insurance, for any additional object that may occur during the currency of the original Policy, whilst in the event of premature death, they will have paid no more than the price of a term, with the full advantage of a whole life insurance, and realise all the expectant advantages of survivorship.

Further particulars may be obtained by personal or written application, at the Company's House, 70 Cornhill.

ASYLUM FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIFE OFFICE.

70, Cornhill, and 5, Waterloo-place, London.
Established in 1824.

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MEDICAL OFFICERS IN LONDON.

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NEW SYSTEM of RENEWABLE TERMS IN SURANCES.

The utmost advantages are secured by the smallest necessary outlay—the Policies being continued year by year for the whole of life, whatever the future health of the assured, at a stipulated slight increase of premium, up to the age of 70, when the rate remains stationary.

Extracts from RENEWABLE TERMS Rates for select lives.

Age.	1st yr	2d yr	3d yr	4th yr	5th yr	6th yr	7th yr
30	1 6 4	1 7 1	1 7 11	1 8 9	1 9 7	1 10 5	1 11

Extracts from the EVEN RATES for select lives.

Age.	20	30	40	50	60	70	80
Prem.	1 11 9	2 2 0	2 17 1	4 2 0	6 10 9	10 8 6	19 1 8

ALTERNATIVE.

Two-thirds, only, of the even rates, whether for select or diseased lives, or for the risks of foreign climates, may be paid down, and the balance, with interest at 4 per cent. deducted from the sum assured.

FOREIGN and MILITARY and NAVAL ASSURANCE.

Distinct classifications of places, according to salubrity of climate; a specific price for any particular place, or a voyage or voyages.

Officers whose destinations are not known, covered to all parts of the world at a small but fixed extra rate of premium.

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Society for the Discharge and Relief of Persons Imprisoned for Small Debts, throughout England & Wales, established 1772.

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Rt. Hon. Sir R. Peel, Bt. M P	

TREASURER—Benjamin Bond Cabbel, Esq. F. R S.

AUDITOR—John Pepys, Esq.

At a MEETING of GOVERNORS, held in Craven-street, on Wednesday, the 4th day of August, 1841, the Cases of 76 Petitioners were considered, of which 63 were approved, 5 rejected, 5 inadmissible, and 3 deferred for inquiry.

Since the Meeting held on the 7th of July, ONE HUNDRED and FIFTEEN DEBTORS, of whom 94 had wives and 228 children, have been discharged from the prisons of England aud Wales; the expense of whose liberation, including every charge connected with the Society, was 420l. 15s. 6d., and the following

Benefactions Received since the last Report.

B. F. M. M. (per Messrs. Herries and Co.,)	£	4	0 0
E. L. P.	A.	2	0 0
W. I.	A.	2	0 0
G. L. P.	A.	1	0 0
The Account.-General of the Court of Chancery under the Will of the Earl of Kerry (per Treasurer)		25	0 0
Ditto under ditto (per Treasurer)		25	0 0
Ditto under the Will of Mrs. A. M. Stafford (per Treasurer)		100	0 0
Ditto under the Will of Robert Sorrell, Esq. (per Treasurer)		264	18 11
Ditto under the Will of C. A. F. Pieschel, Esq. (per Treasurer)		50	0 0
Sir Francis Burdett, Bart., M. P. Half-Year's Dividend on 1,000l. Three per cent. Consols (per Messrs. Hoare)		15	0 0

Benefactors are received by Benjamin Bond Cabbell, Esq., the Treasurer, No. 1, Brick-court, Temple; also by the following Bankers;—Messrs. Cocks, Dorrien, Drummonds, Herries, Hoares, Whitmore, Veres; and by the Secretary, No. 7. Craven-street, Strand, where the books may be seen by those who are inclined to support the Charity, and where the Society meet on the first Wednesday in every Month.

JOSEPH LUNN, Secretary

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